

The Times

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1902.

A MIRACLE AND ITS LESSON.

In the Times of Sunday was a short selected sermon on the miracle of feeding the four thousand. By an interesting coincidence Rev. Dr. O. S. Bunton, pastor of St. Paul's Church in Petersburg, preached a sermon on the same subject. Dr. Bunton chose for his text the incident recorded in St. Luke, in which five thousand men, besides women and children, were fed with five loaves and two fishes.

The multitude were assembled in a desert place to hear our Lord's discourse and toward evening the Disciples went to Him and said: "Send the multitudes away, that they may go into the towns and country round about and lodge and get victuals." But the Lord replied: "Give ye them to eat."

Dr. Bunton made a practical application of this text to certain social and political conditions of the day. He said that the disposition with many was to put these problems aside, but that duty demanded that we of this generation meet the problems as they come and address ourselves honestly and conscientiously and religiously to their solution.

He applied the text especially to the negro question, saying that there were many who demanded that the negroes be sent away. He insisted, however, that they could not be sent away, that they were here and that we must in duty deal with them. He insisted that we must as a Christian people follow the injunction of the Lord Jesus and minister to the needs of the colored race. He did not undertake to outline any specific policy, but he contended that we were in duty bound, with the lights before us, to aid the black man in lifting himself up, in improving his mind and morals and in making a good citizen of himself. He declared that it was not for us to look to the future. It was enough for us to deal with the problem as it now presents itself, doing the best that we can with the means at hand, using our five loaves and two fishes, doing our honest duty and leaving the results to God.

There is absolutely no answer from a Christian point of view to that argument. Are we a Christian people?

We print elsewhere in to-day's paper a communication from a correspondent who takes a gloomy view of the negro question. He thinks that it is impossible for the negro race to live in this country with the white race and that sooner or later the negro must be deported—the sooner the better. Our correspondent is particularly alarmed that negroes in Virginia are acquiring lands and tilling the soil. If we understand him, he would deprive all such negroes of their possessions and drive them from our coasts. Such a policy would be in direct conflict with the teachings of this miracle as pointed out by the Petersburg preacher. The negroes did not come to this country of their own volition. They were captured in their own land and brought by force into America and sold into bondage. They were patient, peaceful, amiable slaves and served their masters as perhaps no other slaves in history served. During the war, when they knew that the Northern troops were fighting, in part at least, for their liberation, they remained at home and took care of the women and children, while the Southern men were fighting the Northern troops. Some of these slaves are still with us. The rest have been very foolish and some of them have been very mean, but on the whole they have behaved themselves wonderfully well, all things being considered.

What, then, shall we do with this multitude? It is impracticable to "send them away." It is impossible to quarantine against the negro. The negro is here, and here to stay, and the question with us is how we shall treat him. There can be but one logical and consistent answer from those who profess and call themselves Christians: "Give ye them to eat." The lesson of the miracle cannot be misunderstood.

THE MINERS' CONVENTION.

This week will witness the assembling of an interesting and important convention in the city of Indianapolis. It is the national convention of the hard and soft-coal miners of the United States to consider the strike situation in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. It was freely predicted some time back that the convention would order a strike of all the bituminous miners, in sympathy with the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania, and so tie up all the coal mines and so seriously cripple the industries of the country.

It is not now believed that such a strike will be ordered. The public have come to the conclusion that the miners of the United States are too sensible, too conservative, too patriotic and too much alive to their own interests to take a desperate step such as this.

First of all, to order a general strike would be to order the bituminous coal miners of Pennsylvania to violate contracts which they have made with their employers, contracts which they made of their own volition, and with which they are satisfied. No labor organization can afford to do such a thing. If labor unions do not regard their contracts they cannot hope to have the confidence and respect of the business community, without which no organization can have permanent success. The anthracite miners are now desirous of making an annual contract with the operators, but if the organization to which they belong compel the bitumi-

nous miners to violate their contracts the miners would defeat their own aim.

But there is another question to be considered and which we believe the miners will consider. To tie up the coal mines and shut down the manufacturing industries would be to bring distress upon hundreds and thousands of fellow-laborers and their families throughout the land. We have no idea that the miners will do such a cruel thing.

A MODEL MESSAGE.

Governor Montague's message to the General Assembly is a model of brevity and wisdom. He has condensed into a paper covering less than half a column of matter a volume of wise and patriotic advice to the members of the General Assembly.

Referring to the Constitution which the members of the Convention have formulated and promulgated, he says that the people will perhaps test and measure the instrument more by the character of legislation made in conformity thereto than by the instrument itself.

That is absolutely true, and the members of the General Assembly must keep that fact well in mind. It is largely in their power to make the new Constitution a success or a failure, for it is largely through legislative enactments that the Constitution will be put into force and effect.

It is the duty of each and every member of the General Assembly to take the new Constitution and study it closely and intelligently and generously, that he may catch its true spirit and intent, and it will then be the duty of members to frame such statutory laws as will carry out the true spirit and intent of the instrument. The life of the law is in the spirit of the law. It is for the General Assembly to breathe into their new enactments the spirit of the Constitution. If this be done our new Constitution will be a blessing to the whole people.

TAPPAHANNOCK NORMAL.

In addition to the School of Methods now in session at the University of Virginia, a county normal school is in session at Tappahannock, with one hundred and fifty teachers in attendance.

The teachers assemble from day to day in the courthouse, and instruction is given by Professor Stubbs and Professor Hall, of William and Mary; Professor Britt, of the public schools of Norfolk; Professor Herbert Cox, of Richmond, and others.

The Tidewater Democrat speaks in high terms of the school and says that the work is most satisfactory. In addition to the instruction, the teachers are getting delightful recreation by bathing and rowing and fishing in the Rappahannock River, and the occasion is one of pleasure as well as profit.

The Times is deeply interested in all such schools. There is a general awakening in Virginia on the subject of education, and there is no better sign of progress than that the teachers of the State are taking advantage of every opportunity to improve themselves. During their vacation they are brushing up their studies and getting valuable instruction in the art of teaching. The forward movement is so pronounced that it may almost be called a revolution. We need more money for our schools, but that will come by and by with the growth of sentiment in favor of popular education.

For purposes of experiments, the Agricultural Department in Washington is advertising for a number of men who will have nothing to do but eat. What a grand chance for the Ancients and Honorables of Boston!

Minister Wu will go back home and write a book about America. He will also try to get China to cut loose from silver and adopt the gold standard. Mr. Wu has been learning valuable lessons since he left home.

The Wythe county Republicans will hardly succeed in luring R. W. Blair into a Congressional race in the Ninth. He knows what isn't a soft snap when he sees it.

The expected efforts to whip the free pass devil around the stump are getting on schedule time.

Miss Gregory, the first female notary public in Virginia, took the oath that she would fight no duels in the future, except possibly with a broomstick.

This is the season for mad dog scares in Virginia and numbers of innocent pups are being made to bite the dust in consequence.

The members of the Anti-Kissing Club of the Northwestern University are violating their obligations right along.

The coolness in Richmond may be due to the fact that all of Virginia's share of warmness has centered in the Sixth District.

Brandy Marshall, the Craig county negro, guilty of criminal assault, is wiser and more considerate than others of his kind. He has cut his own throat.

Mr. Swanson is to have Republican opposition in the Fifth District, but he hardly minds a little thing like that.

The Honorable Dan Lamont is willing to make reasonable sacrifices, but he has no idea of getting in the butcher's pen to be worked on to furnish a New York Republican holiday.

A little boy who is ugly to his mother is not fit to be a king, even of Spain.

That Chicago professor who pretends to think Shakespeare was no great shakes of a writer is getting a considerable amount of cheap notoriety.

And now comes the story that Augustino is superstitious and he will not go out at night lest he may collide with the ghost of some of his departed victims.

There is a mighty howl from Wythe county, but the loyal citizens of Virginia go right on swearing allegiance to the new Constitution.

Eldorado, Illinois, seems to be the capital of Darkest Africa now.

AN HOUR WITH VIRGINIA EDITORS.

The Roanoke Weekly comments at some length on the outlook for the forthcoming ter-centenary celebration of the settlement of Jamestown and says:

"The American nation is recognized to-day all over the world as the Gibraltar of finance, with energy as inexhaustible as Niagara Falls. Virginia, the birthplace of such a great nation, the Mother of States, never had and never will have greater cause to exert herself in making the first celebration of her anniversary a success. The Virginia Press should be untiring in its efforts to impress the people, and through them our representatives, that the State cannot be too lavishly and too prompt in an appropriation for this event."

The editor of the Buena Vista Advocate has evidently been to Richmond lately and he goes back home to lecture his people as follows:

"After seeing so much progress and building along the line a great contrast of inactivity is easily discernible in our city. Nothing is being done to push the city to the front. We do not possess a citizens' committee to expedite the development of our city. We have not even arrived at the dignity of having a 'village improvement society' which can be found in any town of 600 inhabitants. Let us get together and see if we cannot awaken from our lethargy and sleep."

The Roanoke World sees in the act of Congress providing for the reclamation of the arid lands of the west a fight between Eastern and Western farmers and says:

"Of course, as was claimed by the friends of the measure, this scheme will bring vast quantities of arid lands under cultivation, but however desirable this result, it ought to be accomplished by the farm owners themselves, just as certainly as the Virginia farmer is required to dig, or pay for the digging of his own ditch. Such legislation operates most unjustly to the farmers of the East, and it is pleasing to note, as we have done before, that although this measure received an overwhelming majority in the House, our Virginia delegation was arrayed against it."

"The exit, along with their railroad passes, of several of the State and municipal officers explodes the theory that none ever resign." So says the Fredericksburg Star.

The Portsmouth Star rather leans to compulsory education, a question which

With a Comment or Two. The people of the United States will not submit to the formation of a meat corporation which controls prices and kills competition. The men engaged in this undertaking are playing with fire—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

But the meat trust has been formed, and is attempting to business, and the people are not making that fire very warm. The people are too slow.

Georgia raised in 1900, 1,155,600 pounds of tobacco, of which she used 760,000 pounds in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, and 12,102 pounds in chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff—Macon Telegraph.

When did Georgia join the list of tobacco growing States? Didn't she handle tobacco except to chew to and smoke?

When we draw our electricity from the atmosphere direct to light our houses and run machines, the Spanish islands are doing, and get our gas from the same source as that Cleveland, O., storekeeper is doing, and get our heat for various uses from the central power plant in the earth by big pipes, as one of our senators says we can do, we can snap our fingers at the coal baron, and tell him to go to blazes—New Orleans States.

But he will not go at our bidding. He will syndicate the clouds, buy up the Ohio man's gas plant, and take charge of the subterranean fire-works, and still hold us in his grip.

To all officials: If you see a "pass" passing your pass, pass it by passively for passes are past—Fredericksburg Free Lance.

Or pass in your resignation.

The Portsmouth Fishermen's Benevolent Protective Association was organized last night at a meeting held at 522 Columbia Street—Virginia-Pilot.

To protect the fishermen against the slanders of the newspaper paragraphists, we presume.

"The Negro Must Go."

Editor of the Times: I sympathize with the Sir—Much as I sympathize with the brood huns, I am bound to say that I think you are very much mistaken in your extraordinary consideration for the negro. You remarked that one-third of the farms in Virginia are owned by negroes. That the negro should be encouraged to buy land and go in for farming. Sir, this is a fatal mistake which you are making, if you hope for the survival of the fittest. I believe that you should do everything in your power to turn the tide of the white movement from country to town and encourage the restoration of a semblance of the old regime of a race gentry, and the development of a race gentry, independent, small farmers. For it is easily demonstrable from history that it has always been the race that clung to the soil which has survived, while less-fixed, superficial, and nomadic races have perished. It only needs to recall the history of colonial expansion to show why the Anglo-Saxon race, tenacious of the soil—the race which clung stubbornly to its English farms, until it absorbed even the conquerors of the white race, the Irish, the Scotch, and the Welsh—has made a success of colonization where more superficial races have failed.

You may think it a Machiavellian proposition, but I say, let the negro come to town and be ground out of existence; and the sooner the better for both, the negro and ourselves. It is the inevitable end of the story if the leisurely action of the forces of nature is not interrupted by violence. Tell you, while the pent-up philosophers and philanthropists and doctrinaires of this country are debating this negro question and solving it by academic rule and reason, the negro question is solving itself just as rapidly as nature, under the circumstances, can do its work. The "new agriculture" and the modern industrial development of the South shall not be held down and pulled back by the inferior capacity of the negro. The irresponsible black actually forces us to adjust our pace to his. It is indisputable that the labor of one average white man is worth very much more to an employer than the labor of one average colored man. Also, the white laborer is not only averse instinctively to working with a negro, but he is going to do everything he can to put an end to the competition of the cheaper negro labor.

Just as the white laboring men of California and the Pacific States raised the hue and cry against "Chinese cheap labor" and clamored that "the Chinese

it says will confront the legislators at the present session. The Star, after giving the pros and cons of the matter, adds: "However that may be, it is a subject for discussion. Thirty-seven States of the Union have discussed the subject with the result of enacting a statute compelling parents to allow their children to go to school and imposing penalties for not sending them."

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot in an article on Virginia's new era says:

"Certainly, Virginia needs a breathing spell. The conditions that have obtained in the State have not been conducive to the development of statesmanship or the uplifting of the mass of the electorate. The feeling that the election of officials could be depended on for right results has encouraged citizens to neglect their duty as such and has led to a widespread indifference in the white electorate. At the same time, the state of affairs has given the unscrupulous and adroit politician his opportunity. Now that the disfranchisement policy has been inaugurated, word should go out that it must have a fair trial and that fraud elections must close."

The Petersburg Index-appeal ridicules the free pass prohibition and says:

"This silly prohibition in the Constitution against free passes forfeits the services of many good men now serving the State without money and without price. It is true that other men can be found to fill these places, and while they may prove capable and excellent officers eventually, it is a fair criticism to say that for the present they are the second choice, and that they are certainly lacking in the experience which only time and service can impart."

Fredericksburg Free Lance: We have often seen towns that were better fitted to receive sleepers than they were to give assistance to the energetic and ambitious. Fredericksburg invites the latter class and assures them that right here the ambitious will find a golden opportunity for advancement.

Norfolk Ledger: If the present interest which the big street railway combine here is manifesting in its employees keeps up—and we have no reason whatever to doubt it—we don't believe a repetition of the recent strike of car men would be possible. And we are thoroughly convinced that the course the company is now pursuing is one that will not only bring about a better feeling between it and its employees, but is one that will put much money in the company's pockets in the long run.

must go," so it will be in the South pretty soon, and then good-bye to the colored man. He will be shut out of the labor market because no white man will work for, or trade with anybody who employs him. Exclusion and the boycott will terrorize the negro into poor, improvident people. Lack of work means lack of money, lack of money means even less sanitary living and poorer food, slogs rations, immorality and disease. The negro must go, but he will go like the Indian, not by emigration, or by any other than in Nature's slow, grinding way.

When we defy Nature's law we must suffer for it, and the negro flies in the face of Providence by remaining near the white man. No distinctly inferior race can stand against or even beside the Anglo-Saxon. It is all or nothing with the negro. He must establish himself in a system and established the so-called law of the survival of the fittest, and we little people are as foolish trying to work our inharmonious philanthropic schemes in opposition to it as we well could. There are two ways to the top. The negro must go. The white man must stand and defend the higher. Will who would educate the negro above his state in nature as a servant; who would do away with all things, advisedly encourage him to establish himself firmly by attaching his family to the soil.

Believe me, I have no hatred for the negro per se, although I have a whole some dread of the black incubus in the South. There are individual negroes to whom I am much attached. But in this dreadful race question which we have got to solve I am a white man's man first and last and all the time.

JERRY MONTAGUE.

Deep Run Hunt Club, July 14.

Remarks About Richmond.

Newport News Press: "Suppose the number of people in Richmond and vicinity drinking James River water number 100,000. Allow for each person the reasonable consumption of a pound of mud every twenty-four hours, then the Richmonders drink fifty tons of mud a day, 18,250 tons every year, 182,500 tons every decade. Think of it."

Columbia (South Carolina) State: "Frank Jay Gould is reported to be making large investments in a street railway properties in several Virginia cities. He already has a considerable holding in the Richmond corporation, which he is now endeavoring to increase, and it is understood that he also intends to put money in the Norfolk and Eastern Railway. Newport News and Hampton street railway properties are now rated as valuable investments, especially in growing towns like these Virginia cities, and young Gould, who inherits much of his father's sagacity, knows a good thing when he sees it."

Roanoke World: "One of the first acts of the new committee on St. John's Burying Ground of the Richmond Council was to take a walk to the cemetery. Antonio Graffigna, keeper of that historic burying ground, to wear a continental uniform. So hereafter visitors to that historic old place, the leader of patriots and liberators in Revolutionary times, will find a man in knee breeches and stockings and silver buckled slippers of the colonial days. We have no doubt this will serve to make a deeper impression of the past upon those of the present. In the coming rainy season, we add picturesqueness to the historic spot, and doubtless Mr. Graffigna's new attire will add new interest."

Petersburg Index-appeal: "Richmond shows her metropolitan blood by projecting to build an up-to-date speedway to encourage the ownership of fast horses. Petersburg will improve her race-track as soon as she can sell her leechhouse, which is a hole in the ground containing several thousand bricks that will probably cost as much to remove and clean as they will sell for. Petersburg's course is a temptation if not an invitation to gentlemen who enjoy fast driving to keep their horses in Richmond, where they can have the use of the speedway, going to and fro on the electric line after the business hours of the day are over."

Newport News Times-Herald: "Judging from the list of aspirants for the Chancery Court judgeship in Richmond most of the lawyers there are making over \$3,000 per annum."

Dis-trustful Father.

"Herbert has a lovely disposition," said Ethel. "Yes," answered Ethel's father, "Herbert's disposition is too lovely. I shouldn't like to trust your future to his hands. He is the sort of person who will be imposed on without resenting it. He is known him to go to a ball game and not want to fight the umpire when he gave an unjust decision against the home team."

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN AND ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD.

(Edited by MARION HARLAND.)



BLUE PONGEE BLOUSE FOR MORNING WEAR.

How is it that the so-called educated American cannot talk English correctly?

A clerk employed by Uncle Sam, after having passed a civil service examination, should certainly be classed among the "educated." But there is a constant sinning against good grammar among that class that is shocking to a foreigner who has studied the language as best he could. "It's me," "hern," "yourn," wrong accent, wrong pronunciation, especially of the ending "ization." Instead of "ization," etc., you can hear every day. I read a line in June Munsey's where Mr. Hornum, in "The Shadow of the Law," makes the remark, "Who, like many a clever foreigner, spoke more precise English than any Englishman."

Please say "American" instead of "Englishman," and you have the situation exactly described as it is in America. What are your public schools doing? It seems that grammar is like a heavy garment in winter, that is worn during school days. Perhaps it never fitted the body, anyway—and thrown off as soon as actual life begins. I am sure that in Germany a man belonging to the class of government employees never uses bad grammar in such a manner as it is the universal habit in this country, the clergy, perhaps, excepted. I studied good language, grammar and pronunciation by listening to the sermons of prominent preachers, visiting theatres when good actors were acting in good dramas, and by reading the standard works of English literature—Bulwer, Macaulay and many others—but of what use is my precious study to me now? If I had acquired nothing but the language of the street—that they call "slang"—it would do me more good in enjoying Mr. Ade's fables than the most prolonged study of English as it should be. This is my complaint.

T. C. G. While I may not agree with my foreign-born correspondent's insinuation that English "Hodge" and French "Jacques" and German "Hans" speak their respective native tongues more correctly than the average illiterate American, I cheerfully admit that he has abundant cause for his "complaint." Had he earned English in one of our public schools, and brought to the resolution and industry displayed in the study of our standard literature, he would hardly have written of the inability of "so-called educated Americans" to "talk English correctly." "Speak" is the word used in such a connection by American scholars. Nor would he have spoken of "good" and "bad" grammar. It is the violation of fixed grammatical rules which makes speech inaccurate. Grammar is always "good," and never "bad."

But let that pass. A distinguished foreign linguist once told me, regretfully, when I commented upon his command of English, "madam, one can know but one language perfectly, and that is one's vernacular." We are a thin-skinned people. It is but natural that I, with my readers, should be inclined to resent a sweeping condemnation of our misuse of the English-American tongue. Yet when the critic asks, "What are our public schools doing?" memory summons an incident thirty years old, which I have had occasion to recall more than thirty times since.

One of my children pressed to my side as I was talking with the Superintendent of the Board of Education in a large Middle States city.

"See, mamma! didn't I draw that 'good' holding up a state."

"Say 'well,' dear, not 'good!'" said I in a low tone.

The S. E. B. caught the words and nodded approval.

"That's right, ma'am! It's just as easy to learn 'em to talk correct while they're young."

He was a political tool in the hands of an unscrupulous party. When public schools are in the hands of such, and the teachers themselves, to borrow an apt illustration from our critic, shed their official garment in the schoolroom door, returning gratefully to the undress speech they hear from family and neighbors, the great system which is our national pride must be defective. Granting this, it is nevertheless patent to the intelligent observer and listener that the language of a people is not learned in the schools, but at home. The child hears "hern" and "yourn" and "it's me" one hundred times where he hears "hers" and "yours" and "it's I." At home he hears "good" and "well" and "very" and "quite" and "rather" and "indeed" and "certainly" and "of course" and "naturally" and "undoubtedly" and "without question" and "beyond a doubt" and "without any shadow of a doubt" and "without any possibility of error" and "without any room for doubt" and "without any chance of error" and "without any risk of error" and "without any danger of error" and "without any hazard of error" and "without any peril of error" and "without any jeopardy of error" and "without any exposure of error" and "without any vulnerability of error" and "without any susceptibility of error" and "without any lability of error" and "without any mobility of error" and "without any convertibility of error" and "without any transformability of error" and "without any transmutability of error" and "without any mutability of error" and "without any variability of error" and "without any alterability of error" and "without any changeability of error" and "without any 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